

URBAN DISTRICT OF SUNBURY -ON- THAMES



A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year

1949

Public Health Committee 1949

A. H. Balaam Chairman

Miss H. Preston - Vice-Chairman

Councillors W.W.Harris, R.D.Homewood, R. Jelfs,
J.H.Kaye, Mrs. M.A.Knott, A. Shaffer and L.S.Stanton.

and

Councillor A.A.Bellm (Ex-officio).

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Staff of the Public Health Department

(a) Medical Officer of Health (part time):

R. Arnallt Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

(b) Sanitary Inspector

T.J.Moore, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

(c) Additional Sanitary Inspector

W.C.Alder, M.R.San.I. (Took up duties 14-2-1949)

(d) Student Sanitary Inspector

B.A.Irwin

(e) Clerk

Mrs. O.W.Lukyn

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To the Chairman and Members of the
Sunbury-on-Thames Urban District Council,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the District during the year ending 31st December 1949.

The Report includes a Statistical Summary and sections on Vital Statistics, Sanitary Circumstances and Sanitary Control, Inspection and Supervision of Food, and Infectious Diseases.

The Statistics relating to the District give cause for satisfaction. In comparison with the previous year the Birth Rate has fallen slightly though it remains at a higher level than that for England & Wales. The Death Rate is lower than in any year since 1930; the Infant Mortality Rate is the lowest recorded in this District.

There have been no serious epidemics. Fewer cases of Infectious Disease were notified than in 1948. Ninety-seven per cent of the notifications were in respect of Measles, Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever. Measles was by far the commonest infection and accounted for seventy-one per cent of the notifications. There have been no cases of Diphteria since 1944 but, if this fortunate situation is to continue, the immunisation of children remains as necessary as ever.

A safe water supply has long been an accepted commodity but perhaps the community has not always appreciated the necessity for a safe and clean food. The importance of this problem is emphasized by the fact that 765 outbreaks of Food Poisoning were recorded in England & Wales in 1947. Reference to this subject and the new powers acquired by this Council is made in the report.

Since the Food & Drugs (Milk & Dairies) Act 1944 came into force on 1st October 1949, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has taken over the supervision of Dairy Farms; the County Council supervises milk processing plants, whilst this Council is responsible for the supervision and licensing of dealers and dairies other than dairy farms.

Acknowledgements are gratefully made to Mr. T.J. Moore and Mr. W.C. Alder for the account given of sanitary inspections, inspection of food, licensing and rodent control, and also to Mrs. O.W. Lukyn for her assistance at all stages in the preparation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. ARNALLT JONES

Medical Officer of Health

Council Offices
Sunbury-on-Thames Urban
District Council
June 1950.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO
THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES 1949

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,682
Population, Civilian	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,380
	(Estimated by the Registrar-General for 1949)						
Population, Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,410
	(Includes non-civilians)						
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£217,859
Estimated product of a 1d rate (1-4-49)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£855
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	389
Birth rate, per 1,000 civilian population	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3
	(England & Wales 16.7)						
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.1
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 civilian population	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26
	(England & Wales 0.39)						
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9
	(England & Wales 11.7)						
Deaths from Maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.9
	(England & Wales 32.0)						
Deaths from notifiable diseases:							
	Acute Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	8
Deaths from diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

NOTE:

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Stillbirth Rate for England and Wales in 1949 are based on Total population

Section AVITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	185	184	369
Illegitimate	8	12	20
	<u>193</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>389</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 of the Civilian population - 17.3

Comparative figures relating to Sunbury-on-Thames, London, Great Towns and England & Wales are given in the following table:

Births and Birth Rates

Year	Sunbury-on-Thames		London	Great Towns	England & Wales
	No. of live births	Rate per 1,000 population			
1945	355	17.9	15.7	19.1	16.1
1946	449	21.3	21.5	22.2	19.1
1947	423	19.6	22.7	23.3	20.5
1948	411	18.5	20.1	20.0	17.9
1949	389	17.3	18.5	18.7	16.7

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Stillbirths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	15.1
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 Civilian population (England & Wales 0.39)	...	...	0.26

Deaths (All ages)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	89	89	178
Death rate per 1,000 of the Civilian Population	...		7.9

The following table gives comparative figures relating to Sunbury-on-Thames, London, Great Towns and England & Wales:

Deaths and Death Rates

Year	Sunbury-on-Thames		London	Great Towns	England & Wales
	Deaths	Rate per 1000 population	Rate per 1,000 population		
1945	189	9.5	13.8	13.5	11.4
1946	202	9.6	12.7	12.7	11.5
1947	226	10.4	12.8	13.0	12.0
1948	194	8.7	11.6	11.6	10.8
1949	178	7.9	12.2	12.5	11.7

The chief causes of death were: Heart Disease (39), Intra-cranial vascular lesions (31), Cancer (30).

Heart Disease caused 12 fewer deaths and Intra-cranial vascular lesions 18 more deaths than in 1948. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Other Respiratory diseases caused 17 deaths in 1949 and 20 deaths in 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATH - REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICIAL RETURN
FOR THE YEAR 1949

		Males	Females	Total
1.	Typhoid & paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	-	-	-
3.	Scarlet fever	-	-	-
4.	Whooping cough	-	-	-
5.	Diphtheria	-	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	4	7
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	0	1	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	0	1	1
9.	Influenza	2	1	3
10.	Measles	-	-	-
11.	Acute polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis	-	1	1
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	-	-	-
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (M); uterus (F)	1	2	3
14.	Cancer of stomach & duodenum	4	5	9
15.	Cancer of breast	0	2	2
16.	Cancer of all other sites	9	9	18
17.	Diabetes	-	-	-
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	15	16	31
19.	Heart diseases	22	17	39
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	1	8	9
21.	Bronchitis	4	3	7
22.	Pneumonia	1	6	7
23.	Other respiratory diseases	2	1	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3	1	4
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	-	-	-
26.	Appendicitis	-	-	-
27.	Other digestive diseases	0	1	1
28.	Nephritis	1	1	2
29.	Puerperal & post-abortion sepsis	-	-	-
30.	Other maternal causes	-	-	-
31.	Premature birth	1	0	1
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile diseases	2	2	4
33.	Suicide	1	0	1
34.	Road traffic accidents	3	0	3
35.	Other violent causes	6	1	7
36.	All other causes	8	6	14
All causes		Totals	89	89
				178

The number of deaths in various age groups were as follows:

Ages (years)	0 -	1 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	20 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 & over
No. of deaths	7	2	0	2	1	2	4	10	22	25	103

Deaths under 1 year of age

	<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>
Males	4	-
Females	2	1
	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... 17.9
(England & Wales ... 32.0)

The following table gives comparative figures relating to Sunbury-on-Thames, London, Great Towns and England & Wales -

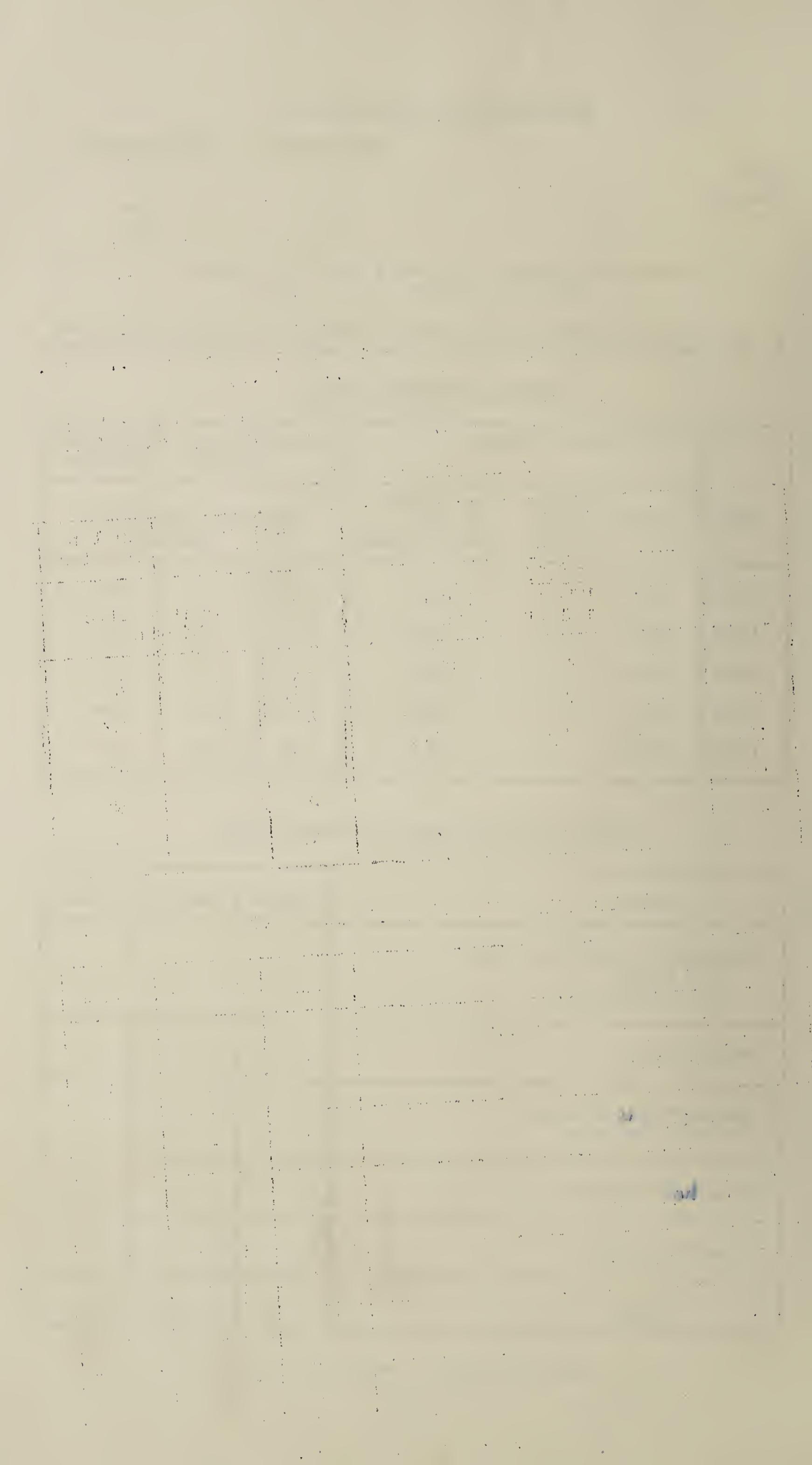
Infant Mortality Rates

Year	Sunbury-on-Thames		London	Great Towns	England & Wales	
	Deaths Births	under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births		
1945	355	16	45.0	53	54	46
1946	449	18	40.08	41	46	43
1947	423	13	30.7	37	47	41
1948	411	15	36.4	31	39	34
1949	389	7	17.9	29	37	32

Causes of death under 1 year of age

Causes	Males	Females	Total
Congenital Malformations:			
(a) Heart	1	1	
(b) Meningocele		1	3
Prematurity	1	-	1
Haemorrhage Disease of the New Born	1	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1	-	1
T.B. Meningitis	-	1	1
Total	4	3	7

Six died under 2 weeks of age.



Section B

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA AND SANITARY CONTROL

WATER SUPPLY This is satisfactory both in quantity and quality and is not plumbo-solvent. A few shallow wells are in use but the bulk of the water is supplied by the following water companies -

- (a) The Metropolitan Water Board Supplies Sunbury, Sunbury Common, Upper Halliford and Charlton.
- (b) The West Surrey Water Company Supplies Shepperton and Littleton.
- (c) The South West Suburban Water Company Supplies Ashford Common.

Chemical and bacteriological reports received from the Water Companies indicate that the water going into supply is satisfactory in all respects.

Approximately 150 dwelling places are supplied from pumps from shallow wells.

Particulars are given in the following table of the approximate number of dwelling places and of the number of the population supplied from public water mains, (a) direct to the dwellings, (b) by means of standpipes -

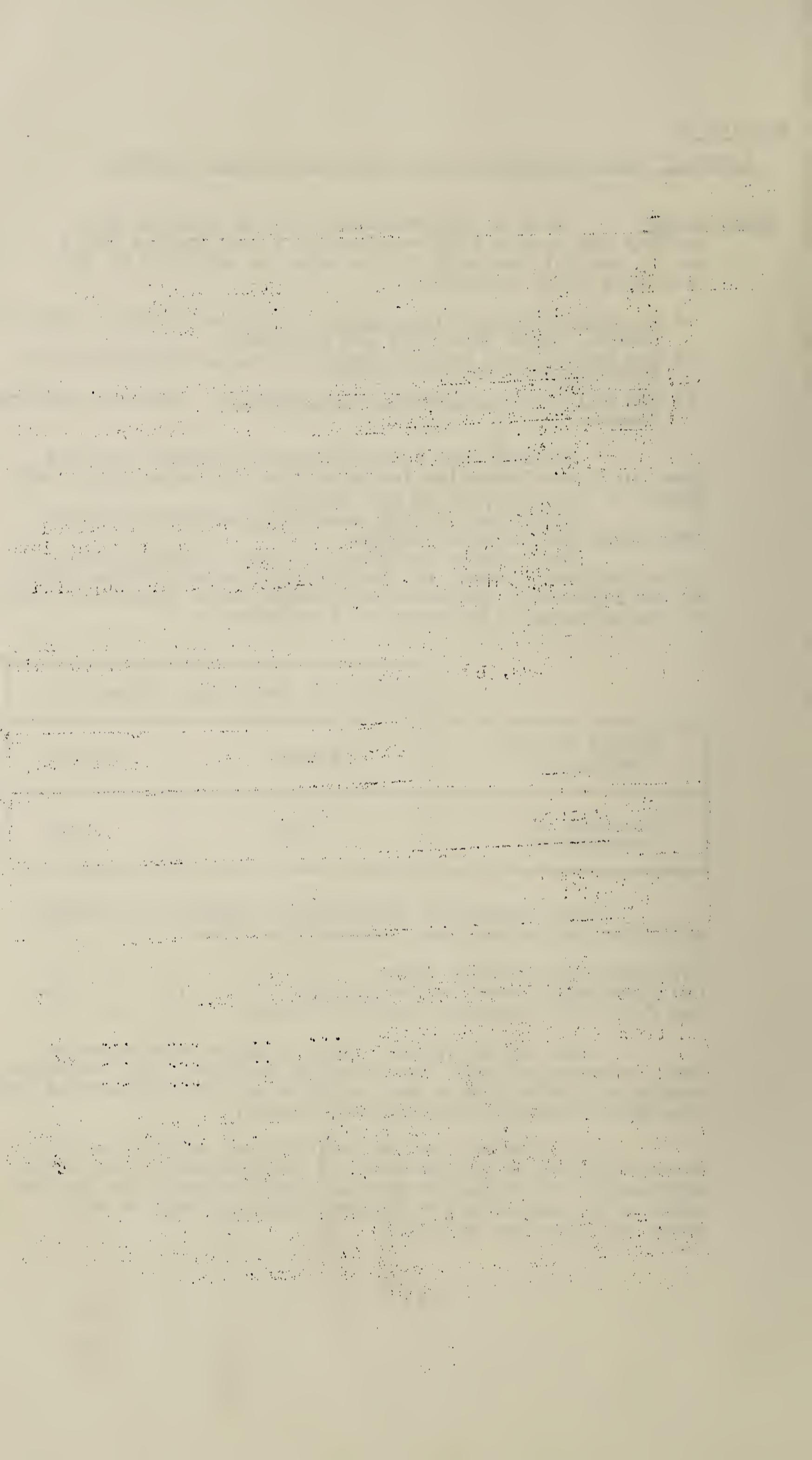
	Number of dwellings	Population
Direct to the dwellings	6,400	21,536
By means of standpipes	100	336

This Department submitted 17 samples of drinking water for bacteriological examination, viz.,

- {a} from water company mains. 1
- {b} from pumps from shallow borings 13
- {c} from trade premises (private wells) 3

With one exception, these samples were reported upon as being suitable for drinking purposes. The doubtful sample was taken from a pump which when later dismantled and cleansed produced a satisfactory sample.

For Chemical and Bacteriological reports on the water supplied to the District, I am indebted to the Chief Officers of the Water Companies. These reports on typical samples are summarized as follows (Chemical results are shown in parts per million).



	Metropolitan Water Board	West Surrey Water Company	S.W. Suburban Water Company
Reaction (p.H.)	7.7	7.7	7.6
Electric Conductivity	450	560	530
Hardness (Total)	244	290	250
Hardness (Permanent)	71	85	75
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.087	0.088	0.060
Free Ammonia	0.015	0.012	Nil
Nitrates	4.3	4.8	3.8
Nitrites	Not given	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Oxygen Absorbed	1.13 in 3 hrs	0.8 in 4 hrs	1.5 in 4 hrs
Chlorides as Chlorine	27.4	27	30
Lead	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of Microbes/ ml. on agar plate after 24 hours at 37°C	7.5	4	Not given
Bact: Coli/100 ml.	0.006	Nil	Not given

LABORATORY SERVICES Details of specimens submitted for examination are as follows:

(a) To the Clinical Research Association

Milk (Phosphatase Test)	8	...	...	...	16
Milk (Methylene Blue Test)	<u>8</u>	...	...	...
Water - for drinking purposes	17				
(Bacteriological)					
Water - from gravel pits	<u>11</u>	...	...	...	28
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	28

(b) To the Ashford Hospital Laboratory

Pathological	-	Faeces	...	8							
		Urine	...	8							
		Blood	...	<u>2</u>	...	...	...	...	...	18	
									Total		90

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE The sewage is treated at the Sewage Disposal Works at Mogden. Cesspools are in use in connection with 300 dwellings and 30 business premises. Another 130 dwellings, mostly temporary, are provided with privies and Elsan Closets.

REFUSE This is collected regularly and disposed, under controlled conditions, on local tipping ground such as disused gravel pits.

GRAVEL PITS Numerous complaints of nuisances arising from the tipping of material in disused gravel pits were investigated during the year. These pits present a recurring problem especially in warm weather. Most of the tipping material is brought in from other districts, and, in these circumstances, the Middlesex County Council Act 1944 requires the issue of a licence to the holders of the tipping rights. This Council has formulated rules for the licensing and control of tipping and this Department exercises constant supervision over the process.

Reference has been made in previous Annual Reports to nuisances due to the evolution of hydrogen sulphide from partially filled pits.

In the late summer one pit was heavily infested with crickets. A load of building refuse from another district on arrival at the pit was found to harbour the insects - a pointer to the source of the infestation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. (Section 47). No action was taken under this Section.

The following is a statement of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors: -

COMPLAINTS

Condition of premises	...	136
Choked or defective drains	...	57
Overflowing or defective cesspools	...	68
Insanitary dustbins	...	75
Rats and Mice	...	67
Keeping of animals	...	8
Pollution of watercourses	...	2
Offensive accumulations	...	8
Verminous premises	...	32
Tipping	...	4
Complaints not classified	...	<u>32</u>
		<u>489</u>

VISITS

Inspection of premises	...	338
Re-inspection of premises	...	870
Housing applications, overcrowding, &c.	...	261
Drainage	...	60
Dirty & verminous conditions	...	38
Gipsy camping sites	...	50
Tipping in disused gravel pits	...	125
Shops and food preparing premises	...	260
Water supplies	...	18
Keeping of animals	...	60
Rodent Control	...	89
Petroleum Stores	...	18
Street Trading	...	15
Shops Acts inspections	...	184
Watercourses and ditches	...	4
Offensive accumulations	...	27
Infectious disease	...	40
Tents, vans and sheds	...	77
Magistrates Court	...	4
Visits not classified	...	160
Slaughterhouses & Knackers' yards	...	53
Total		2,751

NOTICES

Notices served during the year were as follows:

	<u>Verbal</u>	<u>Preliminary</u>	<u>Statutory</u>
Public Health & Housing Acts	18	217	24
Shops Acts	5	1	-
Food & Drugs Act	15	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	38	218	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOUSING STATISTICS

The housing statistics of the year are set out below: -

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year: -

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	338
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	1,208
(2) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	15
(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	143

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses made fit as result of informal action	98
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1936:

i. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... Nil

ii. Number of dwelling houses made fit after service of formal notice:

{a} By owners Nil

{b} By Local Authority in default of owners... ... Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

i. Numbers of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 15

ii. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices

{a} By Owners 12

{b} By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

i. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 6

ii. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The following tables show the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors under this Act: -

1. Inspection of Factories

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	21	1	Nil
Factories without mechanical power	-	-	Nil
Totals	21	1	Nil

2. Defects found

	Number of defects		Referred to H.M. Inspector	No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied		
Want of cleanliness	1	1		
Unreasonable temperature				
Inadequate ventilation				
Ineffective drainage of floors				
Sanitary Conveniences: -				
a. Unsuitable or defective	1	1		
b. Not separate for sexes				
Other offences				
Totals	2	2	Nil	Nil

3. Outworkers

There are eleven outworkers on the register whose occupations include needlework, knitting and shoe-making.

Six visits were paid to outworkers' premises during the year.

DISINFECTIONS AND DISINFESTATIONS

(a) Disinfections were carried out in the following instances: -

Premises ...	Scarlet Fever	21				
	Tuberculosis	7	...	...	...	28
Clothing or Bedding ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<u>31</u>

(b) Disinfestations were necessary in the following instances: -

Premises ,,, ...	...	Bed bugs	22
Clothing or bedding ...	...	Bed bugs	2
			<u>24</u>

RODENT CONTROL

During the twelve months ended 31st December 1949, the following work was carried out under the Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act. 1919: -

Visits to premises by Sanitary Inspectors ...	89
Visits to premises by Rodent Operatives ...	2,122
Premises disinfested for rats and mice ...	142

The yearly sewer maintenance treatment was carried out and an extensive pre-baiting indicated the absence of rats in the sewers of the District.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Date of Hearing	Premises	Act or Bye-laws	Result of Proceedings
21 June 1949	145 French St. Sunbury	Public Health Act, 1936	Adjourned for one month during which time the notice was complied with.
21 June 1949	147 French St. Sunbury	Public Health Act, 1936	ditto.

Section C

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD HANDLING PREMISES

No cases of food poisoning occurred during 1949.

Clean Food

The increase in communal feeding and consumption of made-up and re-cooked foods during the past decade has been accompanied by an increase in the number of outbreaks of food poisoning in the country generally.

Illnesses caused by food may be of chemical or bacteriological origin - the latter type being usually traceable to human or animal sources; factors in prevention and control are, sound methods of food storage and handling, adequate sanitary arrangements on food premises, and rodent control. Prevention however cannot be achieved without the co-operation of the food handler who should possess a sound knowledge of the principles involved.

The recent adoption by this Council of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 and the approval given to new bye-laws are important measures in the task of ensuring safe and clean food. The Staff in this Department inspect all food premises and are always prepared to advise the occupiers.

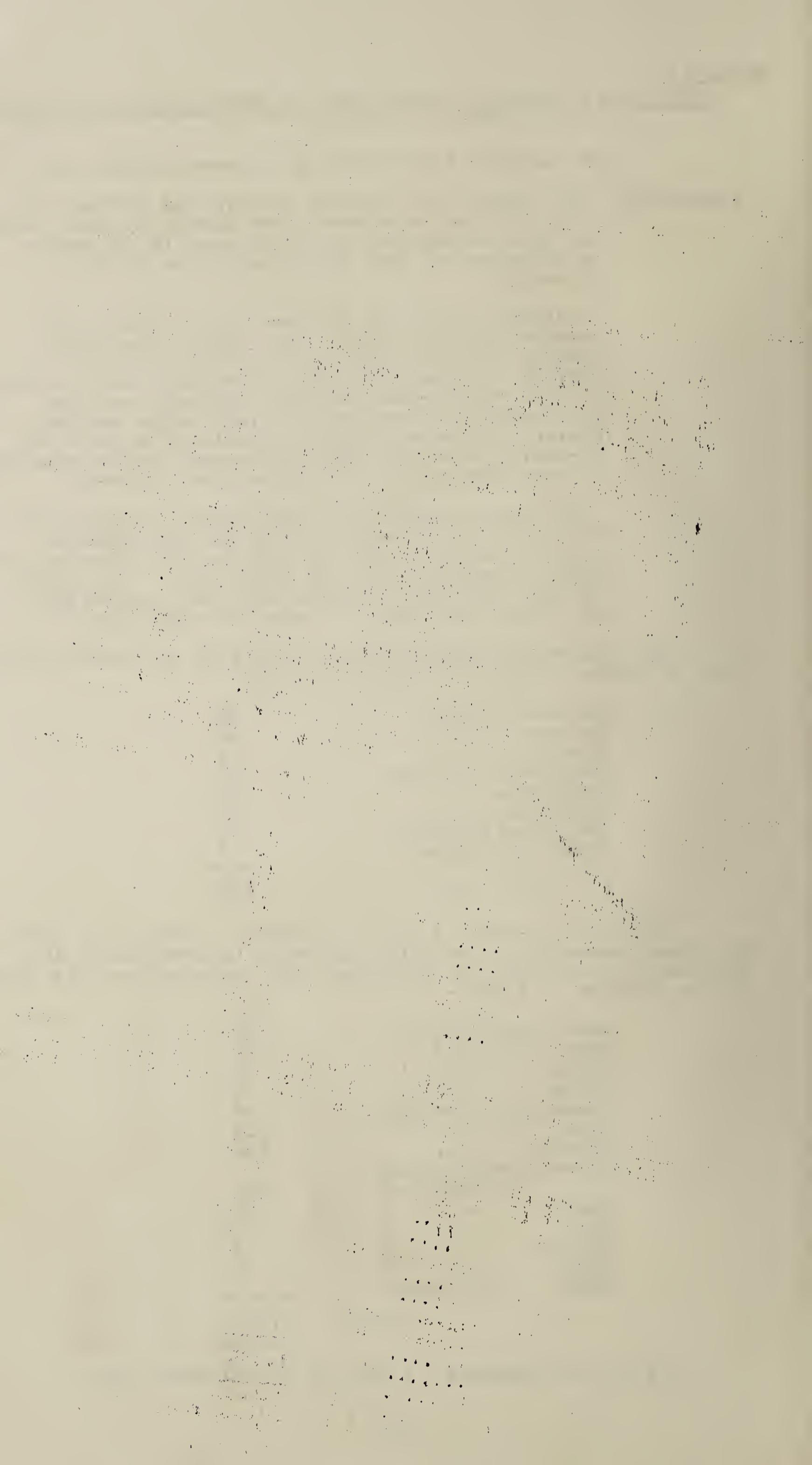
The following inspections have been made of premises where food is handled, stored or exposed for sale: -

Butchers' Shops	38
Grocers' Shops	40
Fish Shops	12
Restaurant kitchens	37
Bakehouses	12
Milkshops	19
Ice Cream Premises	94
Fried Fish Shops	8
 Total	 <u>260</u>

The following is a list of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption and either destroyed by officers of the department or salvaged in accordance with instructions laid down by the Ministry of Food: -

	lbs
Meat (Home killed)	60
Meat (Imported)	156
Offal	54
Bacon	6
Canned Meat products	88
Fish	703
Rabbits	156
Miscellaneous canned foodstuffs	201
Sugar	42
Tea	5
Cheese	9
Dates	5
Eggs - 20 dozen	
Total	1,485

Total food condemned - 1,485 lbs and 20 dozen eggs.



CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	-	-	2	-	10
Number inspected	-	-	2	-	10
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	50%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	10%

In addition to the above, 104 horses were slaughtered in the District; none were found totally unfit for human consumption.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Licences have been issued in respect of two slaughterhouses in the District. No regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at one, but a regular slaughter of horses intended for food for human consumption has been continued at the other.

In addition, one licence has been issued in respect of premises in use as a knacker's yard.

53 visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors to slaughterhouses and knackers' yards during the year.

MILK

There are 9 dairy farms in the District but no producer-retailers and no milk processing plants.

All milk is retailed in bottles; most of it has been pasteurised but the small quantity of raw milk is produced from Tuberculin tested herds.

The milk provided in schools has been pasteurised.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations 1949

Licences were issued for the sale of special designated milk under the above regulations. Licences in force are as follows:

Authorising sale of milk by dealers under special designation "Pasteurised" ...	5
Authorising sale of milk under Supplementary Licence and the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" ...	2
Authorising sale of milk by dealers under special designation "Sterilised" ...	5
Authorising sale of milk under Supplementary Licence and the use of the special designation "Sterilised" ...	1

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Licences were issued for the sale of special designated milk under the above regulations. Licences in force are as follows:

Authorising sale of milk by dealers under special designation "Tuberculin Tested" ...	5
Authorising sale of milk under "Supplementary Licence and the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	2

Eight samples of Pasteurised milk submitted to the Clinical Research Laboratories for Phosphatase Test and eight samples of similar milk for Methylene Blue Test were all satisfactorily reported upon.

ICE CREAM

There are 45 premises in the district registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. Two of these premises are also registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

94 visits were made to ice cream premises during the year.

28 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and submitted to the Clinical Research Laboratories for testing by means of the Methylene Blue Test as recommended by the Minister of Health. The results were as follows:

Grade 1	...	...	8
Grade 2	...	...	14
Grade 3	...	...	3
Grade 4	...	...	0
Samples to which Methylene Blue Test could not be applied owing to presence of colouring matter ...		3	
			28
			====

Grades 1 and 2 indicate a satisfactory standard, Grade 3 unsatisfactory and Grade 4 most unsatisfactory.

The three samples to which the Methylene Blue Test could not be applied, owing to presence of colouring matter, all returned a satisfactory plate count.

NOTICES 15 verbal notices were made under the Food & Drugs Act 1938 requiring the provision of water-heaters in food handling premises and they were complied with. No legal proceedings were necessary.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1938 I am indebted to the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department of the Middlesex County Council for the following report as to samples purchased in this District during 1949 -

Article	No. of samples procured	No. of samples adulterated or otherwise incorrect.
Milk	23	-
Milk, Channel Island	2	-
Brandy	1	-
Coffee essence	1	-
Coffee & chicory essence	1	-
Gooseberry jam	1	-
Ice-cream	1	-
Jelly crystals	1	-
Liver sausage	1	-
Meat pies	1	-
Meats, cooked	1	-
Rum	1	-
Sausages & sausage meats	7	-
Salad Cream	2	-
Whisky	11	-
	55	-

Section D

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following cases were notified:

<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	There were 21 cases of scarlet fever. 4 were sent to hospital. There were no deaths.
<u>Whooping Cough</u>	25 cases. 1 sent to hospital. No deaths.
<u>Measles</u>	125 cases. 1 sent to hospital. No deaths
<u>Cerebro Spinal Meningitis</u>	1 case. Sent to hospital. Not fatal.
<u>Acute Polio-myelitis</u>	3 cases. All sent to hospital. No deaths.
<u>Acute Polio-encephalitis</u>	1 case. Sent to hospital. Fatal.
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	25 new cases were entered in the register. There were 8 deaths.

The following infectious diseases were brought to the notice of the department by Head Teachers : -

<u>Chickenpox</u>	34
<u>Mumps</u>	5

There were no other cases of infectious disease notified.

<u>Scabies</u>	Owing to the marked decrease in the incidence of scabies, the arrangements made by the Council for the treatment of scabies at the Spelthorne Clinic (under the Scabies Order 1941) were discontinued as from 1st October 1949.
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The numbers treated at the Clinic annually since 1942 were: -

Year	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cases	345	472	432	359	264	134	84	Nil

Diphtheria

There have been no cases since 1944.

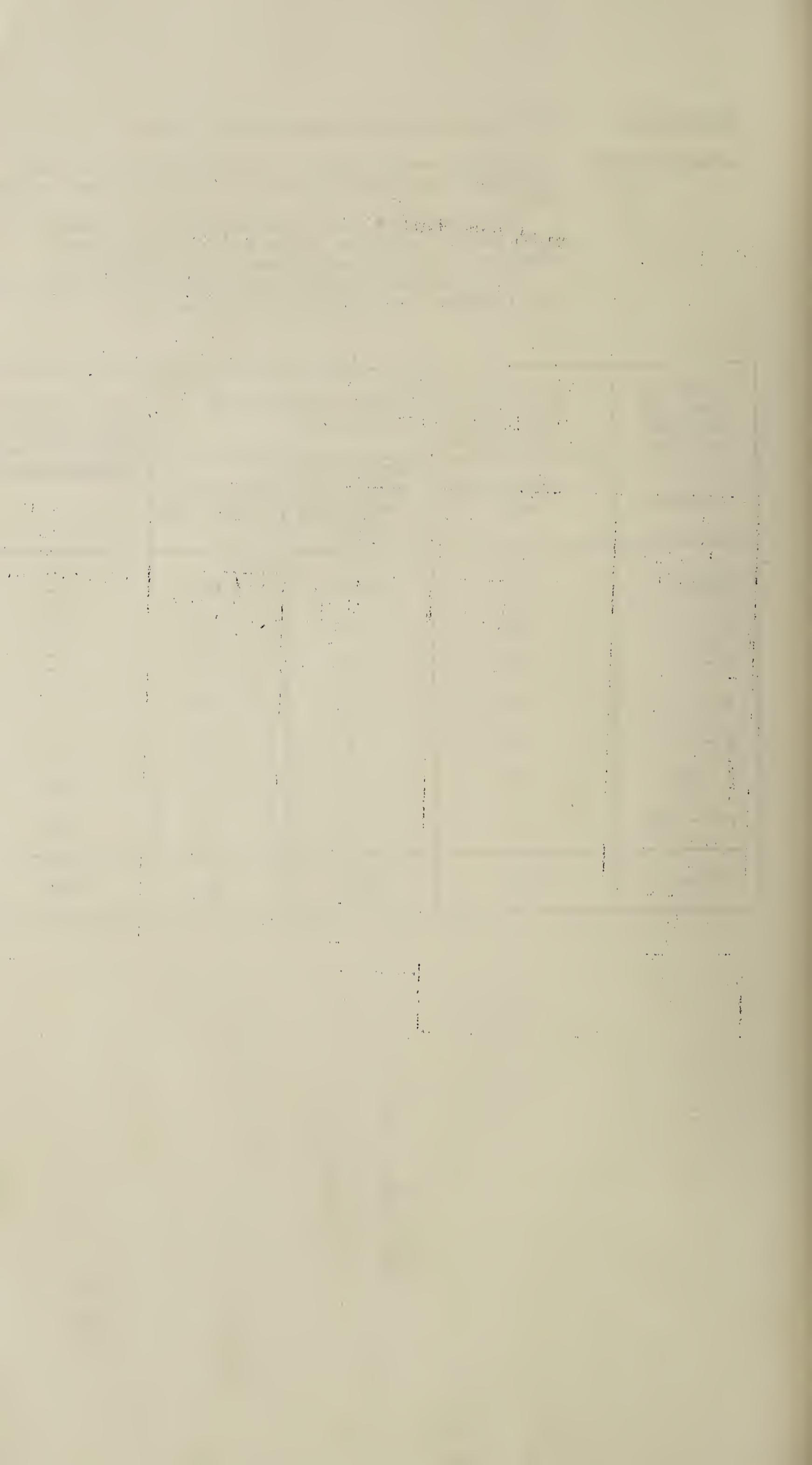
Immunisation

A high percentage of young children in the District received protective inoculations during 1949.

It is evident that the majority of parents wish their children to be protected against whooping cough in addition to diphtheria.

I am indebted to the Area Medical Officer for the information tabulated hereunder.

Age at date of Notifi- cation Years	No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation			No. of children who received reinforcing injections.
	Diphtheria only	Combined diphtheria & whooping cough	Whooping cough only	
Under 1	17	148	14	-
1 -	36	79	8	-
2 -	5	8	18	-
3 -	-	3	8	-
4 -	-	1	3	3
5 - 9	37	-	1	163
10 - 14	15	-	-	87
Total	110	239	52	253



The numbers, after correction, of cases of each Infectious Disease notified in 1949, classified according to sex and age, are shown in the following table -

Age Group (Years)	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Cerebro spinal meningitis		Acute Polio-myelitis		Acute Polio encephalitis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -			1	2	3	1		1				
1 -			-	1	6	4						
2 -	1	-	3	3	5	7						
3 -	1	2	1	1	7	5						
4 -	-	2	3	5	5	12						1
5 -	1	3	1	1	17	11						
6 -	2	1	1	1	14	10						
7 -	1	1			2	2						
8 -	1	2	1	-	3	1						1
9 -					1	1						
10 -					-	1						
11 -	-	1			2	-						1
12 -	1	-										
13 -												
15 & over	-	1			11	4						1
Total	21		25		125		1		3			1
Admitted to hospital	4		1		1		1		2			1
Deaths	-		-		-		-		-			1
Notifi- cations per 1000 Civ. pop.	0.93 (1.63)		1.11 (2.39)		5.58 (8.95)		0.04 (0.02)		0.13 (0.13)			0.04 (0.01)

Figures for England & Wales in brackets.

The following table shows the number of cases notified in each month of 1949 -

Month	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Measles	Cerebro spinal meningitis	Acute Polio myelitis	Acute Polio encephalitis
Jan.	1	1	9			
Feb.	2	1	12			
March	5	-	29			
April	-	1	9			
May	-	4	4			
June	1	7	21			
July	4	3	16	1		
Aug.	1	2	17		1	
Sept.	1	3	7			
Oct.	1	1	1			
Nov.	2	2	-		1	1
Dec.	7	-	-		1	
Totals	21	25	125	1	3	1

The numbers of cases notified in the past five years are as follows:

Disease	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	24	16	31	32	21
Whooping Cough	43	16	51	48	25
Measles	432	12	97	157	125
Pneumonia	1	-	2	1	-
B. Dysentery	7	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	2	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	1	2	-	3
Ac. Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis	-	+	1	+	1

This table shows a considerable decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Measles in 1949 as compared with 1948.

TUBERCULOSIS - 1949

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>Deaths</u>				<u>New cases notified</u>			
	Pul		Non-Pul		Pul		Non-Pul	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year					1			1
1 - 4 years								
5 - 10 "							1	
11 - 15 "							1	
16 - 20 "	1	1			2	2		
21 - 25 "	1				2	2		
26 - 35 "					3	1		
36 - 45 "		2			4	2		
46 - 55 "					1	1		
56 - 65 "					1			
66 & upwards	1	1					1	
Totals	3	4			1	13	11	1

Number of cases who have moved into the District
during 1949 5

Number of cases who have moved to other Districts
during 1949 11

Number of cases removed from the Register as
"Recovered" 3

